

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 7 :

A61K 31/557

A2

(11) International Publication Number:

WO 00/38690

(43) International Publication Date:

6 July 2000 (06.07.00)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/29733

(22) International Filing Date: 14 December 1999 (14.12.99)

(30) Priority Data:  
60/113,574

24 December 1998 (24.12.98) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ALCON  
LABORATORIES, INC. [US/US]; 6201 South Freeway,  
Fort Worth, TX 76134-2099 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): KLIMKO, Peter, G.  
[US/US]; 2115 Pembroke Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76110  
(US).

(74) Agents: COPELAND, Barry, L. et al.; Alcon Laboratories, Inc.,  
Patent Dept. Q-148, 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX  
76134-2099 (US).

(81) Designated States: AU, BR, CA, JP, MX, US, European patent  
(AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,  
LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published

Without international search report and to be republished  
upon receipt of that report.

(54) Title: PROSTAGLANDIN E AGONISTS FOR TREATMENT OF DRY EYE

(57) Abstract

Compositions and methods for the treatment of dry eye and related diseases in mammals utilizing prostaglandin E receptor agonists are disclosed.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LJ	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

## PROSTAGLANDIN E AGONISTS FOR TREATMENT OF DRY EYE

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5           The present invention relates to the use of prostaglandin E agonists and partial agonists to stimulate mucin secretion to treat dry eye, keratoconjunctivitis, Sjogren's syndrome and related ocular surface diseases.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10           Dry eye is a common ocular surface disease afflicting millions of people in the U.S. each year, especially the elderly (Schein *et. al.*, *Prevalence of dry eye among the elderly*, American J. Ophthalmology, 124:723-738, (1997)). Dry eye may afflict an  
15 individual with varying severity. In mild cases, a patient may experience burning, a feeling of dryness, and persistent irritation such as is often caused by small bodies lodging between the eye lid and the eye surface. In severe cases, vision may be substantially impaired. Other diseases, such as Sjogren's disease and *cicatricial pemphigoid* manifest dry eye complications.

20           Although it appears that dry eye may result from a number of unrelated pathogenic causes, the common end result is the breakdown of the tear film, which results in dehydration of the exposed outer surface of the eye. (Lemp, *Report of the Nation Eye Institute/Industry Workshop on Clinical Trials in Dry Eyes*, The CLAO Journal,  
25 21(4):221-231 (1995)). Four events have been identified which singly or in combination are believed to result in the dry eye condition: a) decreased tear production or increased tear evaporation; b) decreased conjunctival goblet-cell density; c) increased corneal desquamation; and d) destabilization of the cornea-tear interface (Gilbard, *Dry eye: pharmacological approaches, effects, and progress*, The CLAO Journal, 22:141-145  
30 (1996)). Another major problem is the decreased mucin production by the conjunctival cells and/or corneal epithelial cells of mucin, which protects and lubricates the ocular

surface (Gipson and Inatomi, *Mucin genes expressed by ocular surface epithelium*, Progress in Retinal and Eye Research, 16:81-98 (1997)).

Practitioners have taken several approaches to the treatment of dry eye. One  
5 common approach has been to supplement and stabilize the ocular tear film using so-called  
artificial tears instilled throughout the day. Another approach has been the use of ocular  
inserts that provide a tear substitute or to stimulate endogenous tear production.

Examples of the tear substitution approach include the use of buffered, isotonic  
10 saline solutions, aqueous solutions containing water soluble polymers that render the  
solutions more viscous and thus less easily shed by the eye. Tear reconstitution is also  
attempted by providing one or more components of the tear film such as phospholipids and  
oils. Examples of these treatment approaches are disclosed in United States Patent Nos.  
4,131,651 (Shah *et. al.*), 4,370,325 (Packman), 4,409,205 (Shively), 4,744,980 and  
15 4,883,658 (Holly), 4,914,088 (Glonek), 5,075,104 (Gressel *et. al.*) and 5,294,607 (Glonek  
*et. al.*).

United States Patents directed to the use of ocular inserts in the treatment of dry  
eye include 3,991,759 (Urquhart). Other semi-solid therapy has included the  
20 administration of carrageenans (5,403,841, Lang) which gel upon contact with naturally  
occurring tear film.

Another recent approach involves the provision of lubricating substances in lieu of  
artificial tears. United States Patent No. 4,818,537 (Guo) discloses the use of a  
25 lubricating, liposome-based composition.

Aside from the above efforts, which are directed primarily to the alleviation of  
symptoms associated with dry eye, methods and compositions directed to treatment of the  
dry eye condition have also been pursued. For example, United States Patent No.  
30 5,041,434 (Lubkin) discloses the use of sex steroids, such as conjugated estrogens, to treat  
dry eye condition in post-menopausal women; United States Patent No. 5,290,572

(MacKeen) discloses the use of finely divided calcium ion compositions to stimulate tear film; and United States Patent No. 4,966,773 (Gressel *et. al.*) discloses the use of microfine particles of one or more retinoids for ocular tissue normalization.

5        Although these approaches have met with some success, problems in the treatment of dry eye nevertheless remain. The use of tear substitutes, while temporarily effective, generally requires repeated application over the course of a patient's waking hours. It is not uncommon for a patient to have to apply artificial tear solution ten to twenty times over the course of the day. Such an undertaking is not only cumbersome and time  
10        consuming, but is also potentially very expensive.

      The use of ocular inserts is also problematic. Aside from cost, they are often unwieldy and uncomfortable. Further, as foreign bodies introduced in the eye, they can be a source of contamination leading to infections. In situations where the insert does not  
15        itself produce and deliver a tear film, artificial tears must still be delivered on a regular and frequent basis.

      In view of the foregoing, there is a clear need for an effective treatment for dry eye that is capable of alleviating symptoms, as well as treating the underlying physical and  
20        physiological deficiencies of dry eye, and that is both convenient and inexpensive to administer.

      Mucins are proteins which are heavily glycosylated with glucosamine-based moieties. Mucins provide protective and lubricating effects to epithelial cells, especially  
25        those of mucosal membranes. Mucins have been shown to be secreted by vesicles and discharged on the surface of the conjunctival epithelium of human eyes (Greiner *et. al.*, *Mucus Secretory Vesicles in Conjunctival Epithelial Cells of Wearers of Contact Lenses*, *Archives of Ophthalmology*, 98:1843-1846 (1980); and Dilly *et. al.*, *Surface Changes in the Anaesthetic Conjunctiva in Man, with Special Reference to the Production of Mucus*  
30        *from a Non-Goblet-Cell Source*, *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, 65:833-842 (1981)). A number of human-derived mucins which reside in the apical and subapical corneal

epithelium have been discovered and cloned (Watanabe *et. al.*, *Human Corneal and Conjunctival Epithelia Produce a Mucin-Like Glycoprotein for the Apical Surface*, Investigative Ophthalmology and Visual Science (IOVS), 36(2):337-344 (1995)).

Recently, a new mucin was reported to be secreted via the cornea apical and subapical cells as well as the conjunctival epithelium of the human eye (Watanabe *et. al.*, IOVS, 36(2):337-344 (1995)). These mucins provide lubrication, and additionally attract and hold moisture and sebaceous material for lubrication and the corneal refraction of light.

Mucins are also produced and secreted in other parts of the body including lung airway passages, and more specifically from goblet cells interspersed among tracheal/bronchial epithelial cells. Certain arachidonic acid metabolites have been shown to stimulate mucin production in these cells. Yanni reported the increased secretion of mucosal glycoproteins in rat lung by hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid ("HETE") derivatives (Yanni *et. al.*, *Effect of Intravenously Administered Lipoxigenase Metabolites on Rat Tracheal Mucous Gel Layer Thickness*, International Archives of Allergy And Applied Immunology, 90:307-309 (1989)).

The conventional treatment for dry eye, as discussed above, includes administration of artificial tears to the eye several times a day. Other agents claimed for increasing ocular mucin and/or tear production include vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (Dartt *et. al.*, *Vasoactive intestinal peptide-stimulated glycoconjugate secretion from conjunctival goblet cells*, Experimental Eye Research, 63:27-34, (1996)), gefarnate (Nakamura *et. al.*, *Gefarnate stimulates secretion of mucin-like glycoproteins by corneal epithelium in vitro and protects corneal epithelium from dessication in vivo*, Experimental Eye Research, 65:569-574 (1997)), and the use of liposomes (U.S. Patent No. 4,818,537), androgens (U.S. Patent No. 5,620,921), melanocyte stimulating hormones (U.S. Patent No. 4,868,154), phosphodiesterase inhibitors (U.S. Patent No. 4,753,945), retinoids (U.S. Patent No. 5,455,265) and hydroxyeicosatetraenoic acid derivatives (U.S. Patent No. 5,696,166). However, many of these compounds or treatments suffer from a lack of specificity, efficacy and potency and none of these agents have been marketed so far as therapeutically useful products to treat dry eye and related ocular surface diseases. Thus,

there remains a need for an efficacious therapy for the treatment of dry eye and related diseases.

Prostaglandins are metabolite derivatives of arachidonic acid. Arachidonic acid in the body is converted to prostaglandin G<sub>2</sub>, which is subsequently converted to prostaglandin H<sub>2</sub>. Other naturally occurring prostaglandins are derivatives of prostaglandin H<sub>2</sub>. A number of different types of prostaglandins are known in the art including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I and J-Series prostaglandins (US 5151444; EP 0 561 073 A1; Coleman *et. al.*, *VIII International Union of Pharmacology classification of prostanoid receptors: Properties, distribution, and structure of the receptors and their subtypes*, Pharmacological Reviews, 45:205-229 (1994)). Depending on the number of double-bonds in the  $\alpha$ - (top chain) and/or the  $\omega$ -chain (bottom chain), the prostaglandins are further classified with subscripts such as PGD<sub>2</sub>, PGE<sub>1</sub>, PGE<sub>2</sub>, PGF<sub>2 $\alpha$</sub> , etc. (US Patent No. 5,151,444; Coleman *et. al.*, *VIII International Union of Pharmacology classification of prostanoid receptors: Properties, distribution, and structure of the receptors and their subtypes*, Pharmacological Reviews, 45:205-229 (1994)). Whilst these classes of prostaglandins interact preferably with the designated major classes of receptors (e.g. DP, EP, FP) and subclasses of receptors (e.g. EP<sub>2</sub>, EP<sub>3</sub>, EP<sub>4</sub>), the subscripts associated with the prostaglandin does not necessarily correspond with the subclass of the receptor(s) with which they interact. Furthermore, it is well known that these endogenous prostaglandins are non-specific in terms of interacting with the various classes of prostaglandin receptors. Thus, PGE<sub>2</sub> not only interacts with EP<sub>2</sub> receptors, but can also activate EP<sub>1</sub>, EP<sub>2</sub>, EP<sub>3</sub> and EP<sub>4</sub> receptors (Coleman *et. al.*, *VIII International Union of Pharmacology classification of prostanoid receptors: Properties, distribution, and structure of the receptors and their subtypes*, Pharmacological Reviews, 45:205-229 (1994)).

In gastric mucosa, various prostaglandins known to be agonists at one or more of the prostaglandin E receptors have been shown to stimulate mucin secretion (Waterbury *et. al.*, *Stimulation of mucus production and prevention of aspirin induced ulcerogenesis by enprostil in the rat*. Proc. West. Pharmacol. Soc., 31:21-3 (1988); Enss *et. al.*, *Effects of PGE<sub>2</sub> and of different synthetic PGE derivatives on the glycosylation of pig gastric*

*mucins. Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes, Essent. Fatty Acids*, 59:49-54 (1998); Guslandi *et. al.*, *Gastric effects of a prostaglandin E1-derivative (Rioprostil) on acid, alkaline, and mucus secretion. Clin. Ther.*, 8:619-23. Katz *et. al.*, *Antigastrolesive, gastric antisecretory, diarrheagenic, and mucus-stimulating effects in rats following topically applied rioprostil, a synthetic prostaglandin E1 analog. Life Sci.*, 41:1591-8 (1987); Waterbury *et. al.*, *Stimulatory effect of enprostil, an anti-ulcer prostaglandin, on gastric mucus secretion. Am. J. Med.*, 81:30-3 (1986); Perkins *et. al.*, *Antisecretory, mucosal-protective, and diarrheagenic activity of a novel synthetic prostaglandin, SC-46275, in the rat. Drug Dev. Res.*, 23:349-58 (1991); Bunce *et. al.*, *GR63799X - a novel prostanoid with selectivity for EP<sub>3</sub> receptors. Adv. Prostaglandin, Thromboxane, Leukotriene Res.*, 21A:379-82 (1990); Sellers *et. al.*, *Misoprostol-induced increases in adherent gastric mucus thickness and luminal mucus output. Dig. Dis. Sci.*, 31:91S-95S (1986); Wilson *et. al.*, *Effects of misoprostol on gastric acid and mucus secretion in man. Dig. Dis. Sci.*, 31:126S-129S (1986)). Of interest in the present invention are prostaglandins which are believed to exhibit mucin-producing activity by binding to and activating any of the four recognized prostaglandin E receptors.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is directed to compositions and methods for the treatment of dry eye and other disorders requiring the wetting of the eye. More specifically, the present invention discloses compositions containing prostaglandin E receptor agonists and methods for treating dry eye type disorders.

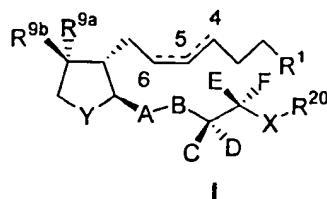
Preferred compositions include an effective amount of a prostaglandin E receptor agonist for the production of mucins in mammals, and especially in humans. The compositions are administered topically to the eye for the treatment of dry eye.



**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

It has now been discovered that certain prostaglandin E receptor agonists stimulate mucin production in human conjunctival epithelium and are therefore believed to be useful in treating dry eye. As used herein, the term "prostaglandin E receptor agonist" refers to any compound which acts as an agonist or partial agonist at one of the prostaglandin EP receptors (EP<sub>1</sub>, EP<sub>2</sub>, EP<sub>3</sub>, or EP<sub>4</sub>), thereby stimulating mucin production and/or secretion in the conjunctival epithelium and goblet cells following topical ocular application.

Specifically included in such definition are compounds of the following formula I:



wherein:

$R^1 = (CH_2)_nCO_2R$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCONR^4R^5$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCH_2OR^6$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCH_2NR^7R^8$ , where:

$R = H$  or pharmaceutically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or  $CO_2R$  forms a pharmaceutically acceptable ester moiety;

$R^4$ ,  $R^5 =$  same or different = H, alkyl, or  $SO_2CH_3$ , with the proviso that if one of

$R^4$ ,  $R^5 = SO_2CH_3$ , then the other = H or alkyl;

$R^6 = H$ , acyl, or alkyl;

$R^7$ ,  $R^8 =$  same or different = H, acyl, or alkyl; with the proviso that if one of

$R^7$ ,  $R^8 =$  acyl, then the other = H or alkyl;

$n = 0$  or 2;

--- = single or double bond, which can be cumulated (*i.e.*, carbons 4-6 can form an allene);

$R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ , or  $R^{9b}R^{9a}$  taken together = O as a carbonyl;

$Y = CH_2$ , O, or  $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ C \\ \diagdown \end{array} OR^{11}$ , where  $R^{11} = H$ , alkyl, or acyl;

A = O and B = CH<sub>2</sub>; or, A-B = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> or *cis*-CH=CH; with the proviso that A ≠ O when Y = O;

one of C, D = H, and the other = CH<sub>3</sub> or OR<sup>2</sup>, where R<sup>2</sup> = H, acyl, or alkyl; or C = D = H;

E and F = same or different = H or CH<sub>3</sub>; or one of E, F = CH<sub>3</sub> and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>, where

R<sup>2</sup> is defined as above; with the proviso that exactly one of C, D, E, and F = OR<sup>2</sup>;

X = O or direct bond;

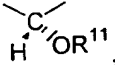
R<sup>20</sup> = C<sub>2-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted with halo, trihalomethyl, OR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>21</sup>, wherein R<sup>3</sup> = H, alkyl, or acyl; and R<sup>21</sup> = H, alkyl, or acyl; with the proviso that if one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> = acyl, then the other = H or alkyl; and wherein the C<sub>2-8</sub> alkyl and C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl may be optionally terminated by C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>4-8</sub> cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted as described above; with the proviso that R<sup>20</sup> ≠ aryloxy or heteroaryloxy when X = O;

with the proviso that the following compounds of formula I be excluded:

those wherein all of the following limitations are satisfied:

----- = a single bond between carbons 4 and 5 and a single or double bond between carbons 5 and 6;

R<sup>9a</sup>R<sup>9b</sup> = O as a carbonyl;

Y = CH<sub>2</sub> or , where R<sup>11</sup> as defined above;

A-B = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> or CH=CH;

one of C, D = H and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>, where R<sup>2</sup> is as defined above; and

E and F = same or different = H or CH<sub>3</sub>.

Included within the scope of the present invention are the individual enantiomers  
5 of the title compounds, as well as their racemic and non-racemic mixtures. The individual  
enantiomers can be enantioselectively synthesized from the appropriate enantiomerically  
pure or enriched starting material by means such as those described below. Alternatively,  
they may be enantioselectively synthesized from racemic/non-racemic or achiral starting  
materials. (*Asymmetric Synthesis*; J. D. Morrison and J. W. Scott, Eds.; Academic Press  
10 Publishers: New York, 1983-1985, volumes 1-5; *Principles of Asymmetric Synthesis*; R.E.  
Gawley and J. Aube, Eds.; Elsevier Publishers: Amsterdam, 1996). They may also be  
isolated from racemic and non-racemic mixtures by a number of known methods, e.g. by  
purification of a sample by chiral HPLC (*A Practical Guide to Chiral Separations by*  
*HPLC*; G. Subramanian, Ed.; VCH Publishers: New York, 1994; *Chiral Separations by*  
15 *HPLC*; A.M. Krstulovic, Ed.; Ellis Horwood Ltd. Publishers, 1989), or by enantioselective  
hydrolysis of a carboxylic acid ester sample by an enzyme (Ohno, M.; Otsuka, M. Organic  
Reactions, volume 37, page 1 (1989)). Those skilled in the art will appreciate that racemic  
and non-racemic mixtures may be obtained by several means, including without limitation,  
nonenantioselective synthesis, partial resolution, or even mixing samples having different  
20 enantiomeric ratios. Departures may be made from such details within the scope of the  
accompanying claims without departing from the principles of the invention and without  
sacrificing its advantages. Also included within the scope of the present invention are the  
individual isomers of the disclosed compounds substantially free of their respective  
enantiomers.

25 As used herein, the terms "pharmaceutically acceptable ester"/"pharmaceutically  
acceptable cationic salt" means any ester/cationic salt that would be suitable for  
therapeutic administration to a patient by any conventional means without significant  
deleterious health consequences; and "ophthalmically acceptable ester"/"ophthalmically  
30 acceptable cationic salt" means any pharmaceutically acceptable ester/cationic salt that  
would be suitable for ophthalmic application, i.e. non-toxic and non-irritating. Wavy line  
attachments indicate that the configuration may be either alpha ( $\alpha$ ) or beta ( $\beta$ ). The carbon

numbering is as indicated in formula I, even when  $n = 2$ . Dashed lines on bonds [e.g., between carbons 4 (C-4) and 5 (C-5)] indicate a single or double bond. Two solid lines present specify the configuration of the relevant double bond. Hatched lines indicate the  $\alpha$  configuration. A solid triangular line indicates the  $\beta$  configuration

5

The term "acyl" represents a group that is linked by a carbon atom that has a double bond to an oxygen atom and single bond to another carbon atom.

The term "acylamino" represents a group that is linked by an amino atom that is  
10 connected to a carbon atom has a double bond to an oxygen group and a single bond to a carbon atom or hydrogen atom.

The term "acyloxy" represents a group that is linked by an oxygen atom that is  
connected to a carbon that has a double bond to an oxygen atom and single bond to  
15 another carbon atom.

The term "alkenyl" includes straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having  
1 to 15 carbon atoms with at least one carbon-carbon double bond. The chain hydrogens  
may be substituted with other groups, such as halogen. Preferred straight or branched  
20 alkeny groups include, allyl, 1-butenyl, 1-methyl-2-propenyl and 4-pentenyl.

The term "alkoxy" represents an alkyl group attached through an oxygen linkage.

The term "alkyl" includes straight or branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbon groups  
25 that are saturated and have 1 to 15 carbon atoms. The alkyl groups may be substituted with other groups, such as halogen, hydroxyl or alkoxy. Preferred straight or branched alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl and *t*-butyl.

The term "alkylamino" represents an alkyl group attached through a nitrogen  
30 linkage.

The term "alkynyl" includes straight or branched chain hydrocarbon groups having 1 to 15 carbon atoms with at least one carbon-carbon triple bond. The chain hydrogens may be substituted with other groups, such as halogen. Preferred straight or branched alkynyl groups include, 2-propynyl, 2-butyne, 3-butyne, 1-methyl-2-propynyl and 2-pentyne.

The term "aryl" refers to carbon-based rings which are aromatic. The rings may be isolated, such as phenyl, or fused, such as naphthyl. The ring hydrogens may be substituted with other groups, such as lower alkyl, or halogen.

The term "carbonyl" represents a group that has a carbon atom that has a double bond to an oxygen atom.

The term "carbonylalkoxy" represents a group that is linked by a carbon atom that has a double bond to an oxygen atom and a single bond to an alkoxy group.

The term "carbonyloxy" represents a group that is linked by a carbon atom that has a double bond to an oxygen atom and a single bond to a second oxygen atom.

The term "cycloalkyl" includes straight or branched chain, saturated or unsaturated aliphatic hydrocarbon groups which connect to form one or more rings, which can be fused or isolated. The rings may be substituted with other groups, such as halogen, hydroxyl or lower alkyl. Preferred cycloalkyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl.

The term "dialkylamino" represents two alkyl groups attached through a nitrogen linkage.

The term "halogen" and "halo" represents fluoro, chloro, bromo, or iodo.

The term "heteroaryl" refers to aromatic hydrocarbon rings which contain at least one heteroatom such as O, S, or N in the ring. Heteroaryl rings may be isolated, with 5 to 6 ring atoms, or fused, with 8 to 10 atoms. The heteroaryl ring(s) hydrogens or heteroatoms with open valency may be substituted with other groups, such as lower alkyl or halogen.

Examples of heteroaryl groups include imidazole, pyridine, indole, quinoline, furan, thiophene, pyrrole, tetrahydroquinoline, dihydrobenzofuran, and dihydrobenzindole.

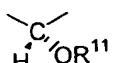
The term "lower alkyl" represents alkyl groups containing one to six carbons (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>).

Preferred for purposes of the present invention are those compounds of formula I wherein:

R<sup>1</sup> = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, where R = H, ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and n = 0;

--- = single or double bond, which can be cumulated (*i.e.*, carbons 4-6 can form an allene);

R<sup>9b</sup> = Cl, and R<sup>9a</sup> = H; or R<sup>9b</sup>R<sup>9a</sup> taken together = O as a carbonyl;

Y = , where R<sup>11</sup> = H;

A-B = *cis*-CH=CH;

C = D = H;

one of E, F = CH<sub>3</sub> and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>;

R<sup>2</sup> = H;

X = direct bond; and

$R^{20} = C_{2-5}$  alkyl or  $C_{2-5}$  alkenyl, where either is optionally terminated by  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkyl or  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkenyl.

Also preferred for purposes of the present invention are those compounds of formula I, wherein:

$R^1 = (CH_2)_n CO_2R$  or  $(CH_2)_n CH_2OH$ , where  $R = H$ , ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and  $n = 0$ ;

--- = single or double bond, which can be cumulated (*i.e.*, carbons 4-6 can form an allene);

$R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ ;

$Y = \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ C \\ \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ H \\ \diagdown \end{array} OR^{11}$ , where  $R^{11} = H$ ;

$A-B = cis-CH=CH$ ;

one of  $C = D = H$ , and the other = OH;

$E = F = CH_3$ ;

$X = \text{direct bond}$ ; and

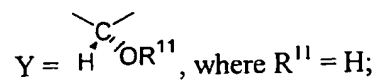
$R^{20} = C_{2-5}$  alkyl or  $C_{2-5}$  alkenyl, where either is optionally terminated by  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkyl or  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkenyl.

Also preferred for purposes of the present invention are those compounds of formula I, wherein:

$R^1 = (CH_2)_n CO_2R$  or  $(CH_2)_n CH_2OH$ , where  $R = H$ , ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and  $n = 0$ ;

---- = a double bond between carbons 4 and 5 and a single or double bond between carbons 5 and 6;

5  $R^{9a}R^{9b}$  taken together = O as a carbonyl;



A-B = *cis*-CH=CH;

10 one of C = D = H, and the other = OH;

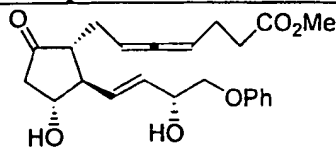
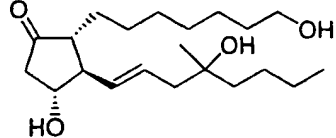
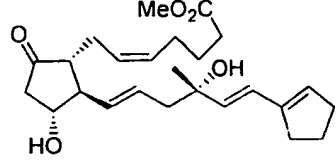
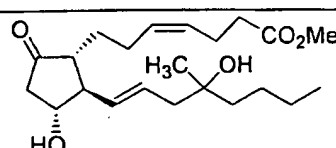
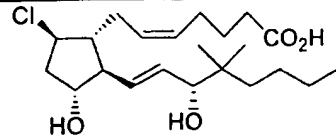
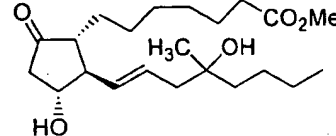
E = F = H;

15 X = O;

$R^{20}$  = phenyl, optionally substituted with Cl or CF<sub>3</sub>.



Most preferred of the foregoing compounds are the following:

Compound Name	Compound Structure	Source Reference*
enprostil		Cooper <i>et. al.</i> , <u>J. Org. Chem.</u> , 58:4280-4286 (1993); Park <i>et. al.</i> , US Patent No. 5,571,936.
rioprostil		Shriver <i>et. al.</i> , EP 66475 A2; Kluender <i>et. al.</i> , US Patent No. 4,132,738
SC-46275		Kalish <i>et. al.</i> , <u>Synth. Commun.</u> , 20:1641-5 (1990); Collins <i>et. al.</i> , <u>J. Med. Chem.</u> , 33:2784-93 (1990); Babiak <i>et. al.</i> , US Patent No. 5,055,604.
enisoprost		Babiak <i>et. al.</i> , US Patent No. 5,055,604; Dygos <i>et. al.</i> , <u>J. Org. Chem.</u> , 56:2549-52 (1990).
nocloprost		Skuballa <i>et. al.</i> , US Patent No. 4,444,788.
misoprostol		Commercially available from Cayman Chemical Co., Ann Arbor, MI

\* To the extent the cited references disclose methods of synthesis for the identified compounds, those references are hereby incorporated herein.

5

The prostaglandin E agonists of the present invention may be contained in various types of pharmaceutical compositions, in accordance with formulation techniques known to those skilled in the art. In general, these compounds will be formulated in solutions for topical ophthalmic administration. Solutions, suspensions and other dosage forms are particularly preferred for the treatment of dry eye.

10

The ophthalmic compositions of the present invention will include one or more compounds of the present invention in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle. Various types of vehicles may be used. Aqueous solutions are generally preferred, based on ease of formulation, biological compatibility, as well as a patient's ability to easily administer such compositions by means of instilling one to two drops of the solutions in the affected eyes. However, the compounds of the present invention may also be readily incorporated into other types of compositions, such as suspensions, viscous or semi-viscous gels, or other types of solid or semi-solid compositions. Suspensions may be preferred for those compounds of the present invention which are less soluble in water. The ophthalmic compositions of the present invention may also include various other ingredients, such as buffers, preservatives, co-solvents and viscosity building agents.

An appropriate buffer system (e.g., sodium phosphate, sodium acetate or sodium borate) may be added to prevent pH drift under storage conditions.

Antioxidants may be added to compositions of the present invention to protect the EP<sub>4</sub> agonists from oxidation during storage. Examples of such antioxidants include vitamin E and analogs thereof, ascorbic acid and butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT).

Ophthalmic products are typically packaged in multidose form. Preservatives are thus required to prevent microbial contamination during use. Suitable preservatives include: benzalkonium chloride, thimerosal, chlorobutanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, phenylethyl alcohol, edetate disodium, sorbic acid, polyquaternium-1, or other agents known to those skilled in the art. Such preservatives are typically employed at a level of from 0.001 to 1.0% weight/volume ("% w/v").

In general, the doses used for the above described purposes will vary, but will be in an effective amount to increase mucin production in the eye and thus eliminate or improve dry eye conditions. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically effective amount" refers to an amount which improves the dry eye condition in a human patient. When the

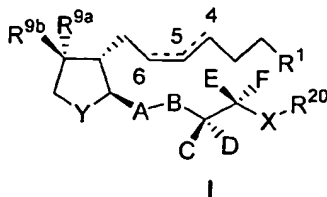
compositions are dosed topically, they will generally be in a concentration range of from 0.001 to about 1.0% w/v, with 1-2 drops administered 1-4 times per day.

As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to any vehicle which, when formulated, is safe, and provides the appropriate delivery for the desired route of administration of an effective amount of at least one prostaglandin E agonist of the present invention.

The invention has been described by reference to certain preferred embodiments; however, it should be understood that it may be embodied in other specific forms or variations thereof without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The embodiments described above are therefore considered to be illustrative in all respects and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description.

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A composition for the treatment of dry eye in mammals comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a pharmaceutically effective amount of one or more EP<sub>4</sub> agonists according to formula I:



wherein:

$R^1 = (CH_2)_nCO_2R$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCONR^4R^5$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCH_2OR^6$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCH_2NR^7R^8$ , where:

$R = H$  or pharmaceutically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or  $CO_2R$  forms a pharmaceutically acceptable ester moiety;

$R^4, R^5 =$  same or different  $= H$ , alkyl, or  $SO_2CH_3$ , with the proviso that if one of

$R^4, R^5 = SO_2CH_3$ , then the other  $= H$  or alkyl;

$R^6 = H$ , acyl, or alkyl;

$R^7, R^8 =$  same or different  $= H$ , acyl, or alkyl; with the proviso that if one of

$R^7, R^8 =$  acyl, then the other  $= H$  or alkyl;

$n = 0$  or  $2$ ;

$\text{---} =$  single or double bond, which may be cumulated to form an allene;

$R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ , or  $R^{9b}R^{9a}$  taken together  $= O$  as a carbonyl;

$Y = CH_2$ ,  $O$ , or  $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ C \\ \diagdown \\ H \end{array} OR^{11}$ , where  $R^{11} = H$ , alkyl, or acyl;

$A = O$  and  $B = CH_2$ ; or,  $A-B = CH_2CH_2$  or *cis*- $CH=CH$ ; with the proviso that  $A \neq O$  when

$Y = O$ ;

one of  $C, D = H$ , and the other  $= CH_3$  or  $OR^2$ , where  $R^2 = H$ , acyl, or alkyl; or  $C = D = H$ ;

E and F = same or different = H or CH<sub>3</sub>; or one of E, F = CH<sub>3</sub> and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>, where

R<sup>2</sup> is defined as above; with the proviso that exactly one of C, D, E, and F = OR<sup>2</sup>;

X = O or direct bond;

R<sup>20</sup> = C<sub>2-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted with halo, trihalomethyl, OR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>21</sup>, wherein R<sup>3</sup> = H, alkyl, or acyl; and

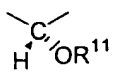
R<sup>21</sup> = H, alkyl, or acyl; with the proviso that if one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> = acyl, then the other = H or alkyl; and wherein the C<sub>2-8</sub> alkyl and C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl may be optionally terminated by C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>4-8</sub> cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted as described above; with the proviso that R<sup>20</sup> ≠ aryloxy or heteroaryloxy when X = O;

with the proviso that the following compounds of formula I be excluded:

those wherein all of the following limitations are satisfied:

---- = a single bond between carbons 4 and 5 and a single or double bond between carbons 5 and 6;

R<sup>9a</sup>R<sup>9b</sup> = O as a carbonyl;

Y = CH<sub>2</sub> or , where R<sup>11</sup> as defined above;

A-B = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> or CH=CH;

one of C, D = H and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>, where R<sup>2</sup> is as defined above; and

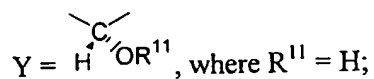
E and F = same or different = H or CH<sub>3</sub>.

2. The composition of Claim 1, wherein for formula I:

R<sup>1</sup> = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, where R = H, ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and n = 0;

---- = single or double bond, which may be cumulated to form an allene;

5  $R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ ; or  $R^{9b}R^{9a}$  taken together = O as a carbonyl;



A-B = *cis*-CH=CH;

10 C = D = H;

one of E, F = CH<sub>3</sub> and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>;

15  $R^2 = H$ ;

X = direct bond; and

20  $R^{20} = C_{2-5}$  alkyl or  $C_{2-5}$  alkenyl, where either is optionally terminated by  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkyl or  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkenyl.

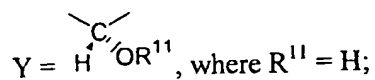
3. The composition of Claim 2, wherein the compound is selected from the group  
25 consisting of: rioprostil, SC 46275, enisoprost, and misoprostol.

4. The composition of Claim 1, wherein for formula I:

30  $R^1 = (CH_2)_n CO_2R$  or  $(CH_2)_n CH_2OH$ , where  $R = H$ , pharmaceutically acceptable cationic salt moiety that is ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and  $n = 0$ ;

---- = single or double bond, which may be cumulated to form an allene;

35  $R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ ;



A-B = *cis*-CH=CH;

one of C = D = H, and the other = OH;

5 E = F = CH<sub>3</sub>;

X = direct bond; and

10 R<sup>20</sup> = C<sub>2-5</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2-5</sub> alkenyl, where either is optionally terminated by C<sub>5-6</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>5-6</sub> cycloalkenyl.

5. The composition of claim 4, wherein the compound is nocloprost.

15


6. The composition of Claim 1, wherein for formula I:

R<sup>1</sup> = (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>R or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, where R = H, pharmaceutically acceptable cationic  
20 salt moiety that is ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and n = 0;

--- = a double bond between carbons 4 and 5 and a single or double bond between carbons  
5 and 6;

25

R<sup>9a</sup>R<sup>9b</sup> taken together = O as a carbonyl;

Y = , where R<sup>11</sup> = H;

30

A-B = *cis*-CH=CH;

one of C = D = H, and the other = OH;

35 E = F = H;

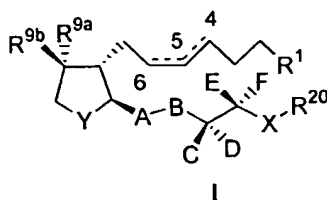
X = O;

R<sup>20</sup> = phenyl, optionally substituted with Cl or CF<sub>3</sub>.

40

7. The composition of claim 6, wherein the compound is: enprostil.

8. A method for the treatment of dry eye in mammals comprising administering to an affected eye, a pharmaceutically effective amount of a compound of formula I:



wherein:

$R^1 = (CH_2)_nCO_2R$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCONR^4R^5$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCH_2OR^6$ ,  $(CH_2)_nCH_2NR^7R^8$ , where:

$R = H$  or pharmaceutically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or  $CO_2R$  forms a pharmaceutically acceptable ester moiety;

$R^4, R^5 =$  same or different  $= H$ , alkyl, or  $SO_2CH_3$ , with the proviso that if one of  $R^4, R^5 = SO_2CH_3$ , then the other  $= H$  or alkyl;

$R^6 = H$ , acyl, or alkyl;

$R^7, R^8 =$  same or different  $= H$ , acyl, or alkyl; with the proviso that if one of

$R^7, R^8 =$  acyl, then the other  $= H$  or alkyl;

$n = 0$  or  $2$ ;

$\text{---} =$  single or double bond, which may be cumulated to form an allene;

$R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ , or  $R^{9b}R^{9a}$  taken together  $= O$  as a carbonyl;

$Y = CH_2$ ,  $O$ , or  $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ C \\ \diagdown \\ H \end{array} OR^{11}$ , where  $R^{11} = H$ , alkyl, or acyl;

$A = O$  and  $B = CH_2$ ; or,  $A-B = CH_2CH_2$  or *cis*- $CH=CH$ ; with the proviso that  $A \neq O$  when  $Y = O$ ;

one of  $C, D = H$ , and the other  $= CH_3$  or  $OR^2$ , where  $R^2 = H$ , acyl, or alkyl; or  $C = D = H$ ;



E and F = same or different = H or CH<sub>3</sub>; or one of E, F = CH<sub>3</sub> and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>, where R<sup>2</sup> is defined as above; with the proviso that exactly one of C, D, E, and F = OR<sup>2</sup>;

5 X = O or direct bond;

R<sup>20</sup> = C<sub>2-8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted with halo, trihalomethyl, OR<sup>3</sup>, NR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>21</sup>, wherein R<sup>3</sup> = H, alkyl, or acyl; and  
 10 R<sup>21</sup> = H, alkyl, or acyl; with the proviso that if one of R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>21</sup> = acyl, then the other = H or alkyl; and wherein the C<sub>2-8</sub> alkyl and C<sub>2-8</sub> alkenyl may be optionally terminated by C<sub>3-8</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>4-8</sub> cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl, aryloxy, or heteroaryloxy, optionally substituted as described above; with the proviso that R<sup>20</sup> ≠ aryloxy or heteroaryloxy when X = O;

15

with the proviso that the following compounds of formula I be excluded:

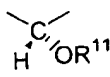
those wherein all of the following limitations are satisfied:

20

---- = a single bond between carbons 4 and 5 and a single or double bond between carbons 5 and 6;

R<sup>9a</sup>R<sup>9b</sup> = O as a carbonyl;

25

Y = CH<sub>2</sub> or , where R<sup>11</sup> as defined above;

A-B = CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub> or CH=CH;

30

one of C, D = H and the other = OR<sup>2</sup>, where R<sup>2</sup> is as defined above; and

E and F = same or different = H or CH<sub>3</sub>.

35

9. The method of Claim 8, wherein the mammal is a human and the compound is administered topically.

10. The method of Claim 9, wherein for the compound of formula I:

$R^1 = (CH_2)_nCO_2R$  or  $(CH_2)_nCH_2OH$ , where  $R = H$ , ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and  $n = 0$ ;

5  $\text{---} =$  single or double bond, which may be cumulated to form an allene;

$R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ ; or  $R^{9b}R^{9a}$  taken together = O as a carbonyl;

10  $Y = \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ C \\ \diagdown \end{array} \begin{array}{c} H \\ OR^{11} \end{array}$ , where  $R^{11} = H$ ;

$A-B = cis-CH=CH$ ;

$C = D = H$ ;

15 one of  $E, F = CH_3$  and the other =  $OR^2$ , where  $R^2 = H$ ;

$X =$  direct bond; and

20  $R^{20} = C_{2-5}$  alkyl or  $C_{2-5}$  alkenyl, where either is optionally terminated by  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkyl or  $C_{5-6}$  cycloalkenyl.

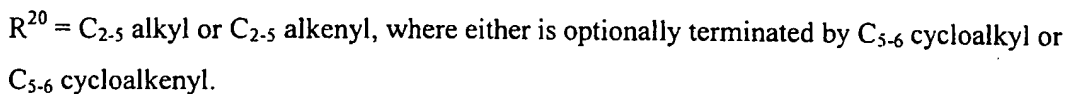
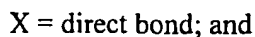
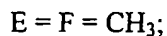
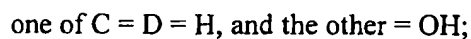
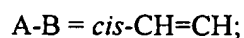
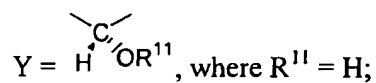
25 11. The method of Claim 10, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of: rioprostil, SC 46275, enisoprost, and misoprostol.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein for the compound of formula I:

30  $R^1 = (CH_2)_nCO_2R$  or  $(CH_2)_nCH_2OH$ , where  $R = H$ , ophthalmically acceptable cationic salt moiety, or lower alkyl; and  $n = 0$ ;

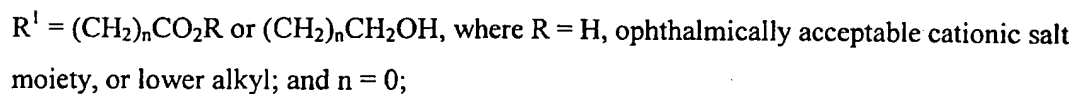
35  $\text{---} =$  single or double bond, which may be cumulated to form an allene;

$R^{9b} = Cl$ , and  $R^{9a} = H$ ;

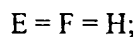
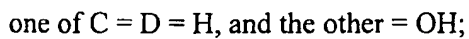
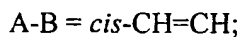
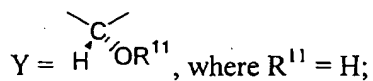
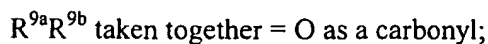


13. The method of claim 12, wherein the compound is nocloprost.

14. The method of claim 9, wherein for the compound of formula I:



---- = a double bond between carbons 4 and 5 and a single or double bond between carbons 5 and 6;



$R^{20}$  = phenyl, optionally substituted with Cl or  $CF_3$ .

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the compound is enprostil.

**PCT**WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>A61K 31/557</b>	<b>A3</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/38690</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 6 July 2000 (06.07.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/US99/29733 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 14 December 1999 (14.12.99)  <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 60/113,574      24 December 1998 (24.12.98)      US  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> ALCON LABORATORIES, INC. [US/US]; 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX 76134-2099 (US).  <b>(72) Inventor; and</b> <b>(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only):</b> KLIMKO, Peter, G. [US/US]; 2115 Pembroke Drive, Fort Worth, TX 76110 (US).  <b>(74) Agents:</b> COPELAND, Barry, L. et al.; Alcon Laboratories, Inc., Patent Dept. Q-148, 6201 South Freeway, Fort Worth, TX 76134-2099 (US).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, BR, CA, JP, MX, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>  <b>(88) Date of publication of the international search report:</b> 23 November 2000 (23.11.00)
<b>(54) Title:</b> PROSTAGLANDIN E AGONISTS FOR TREATMENT OF DRY EYE  <b>(57) Abstract</b>  Compositions and methods for the treatment of dry eye and related diseases in mammals utilizing prostaglandin E receptor agonists are disclosed.		

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/29733

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61K31/557

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DATABASE CHEMABS 'Online! CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS SERVICE, COLUMBUS, OHIO, US; HORROBIN, DAVID F.: "Essential fatty acid metabolism in diseases of connective tissue with special reference to scleroderma and to Sjogren's syndrome" retrieved from STN Database accession no. 101:128381 XP002143256	1-15
Y	abstract & MED. HYPOTHESES (1984), 14(3), 233-47 ,	1-15
X	US 4 388 324 A (HORROBIN DAVID F) 14 June 1983 (1983-06-14)	1-15
Y	column 12, line 44 - line 64; claims column 1, line 12 - line 19	1-15
-/-		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"8" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

25 July 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/08/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Berte, M

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/29733

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 00 38663 A (ALCON LABORATORIES) 6 July 2000 (2000-07-06) claims	1-15
X	US 5 658 948 A (LUCERO JASMIN C) 19 August 1997 (1997-08-19) column 1, line 9 - line 19; claims column 2, line 9 - line 19	1



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 99/29733

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4388324 A	14-06-1983	AT 7856 T	15-06-1984
		AU 534010 B	22-12-1983
		AU 5850280 A	20-11-1980
		CA 1136044 A	23-11-1982
		CA 1149739 A	12-07-1983
		CA 1149740 A	12-07-1983
		DE 3068172 D	19-07-1984
		EP 0019423 A	26-11-1980
		IE 49783 B	11-12-1985
		JP 2075146 C	25-07-1996
		JP 6197735 A	19-07-1994
		JP 7079662 B	30-08-1995
		JP 1833101 C	29-03-1994
		JP 3069888 B	05-11-1991
		JP 55162716 A	18-12-1980
		US 4535093 A	13-08-1985
		US RE31836 E	19-02-1985
WO 0038663 A	06-07-2000	NONE	
US 5658948 A	19-08-1997	US 5504113 A	02-04-1996

**THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)**